HOPES OF R. WILSON-SMITH, JR., FOR THE ORR MINE. my So Promising a Proposition That They

will Be Glad to Sell a Few Thousand shares to All or Any Part of Mankind Without Distinction of Race or Color. opportunity for investors to than 100 per cent, on their esented in a letter which "R. smith, Jr., & Co., bankers and okers of 9 and 11 New street," have sent

ut. This attractive proposition concerns the Orr Gold Mining and Smelting Company, high has property at Idaho Springs, Col. the company is represented as having a pital stock of 1,500,000 shares, par value fully paid and non-assessable. It is willng to let the public in on "a few thousand hares" because it needs the money to pay ra reduction mill. That reduction mill is that is going to make possible the paying big dividends on the cost price. Here what R. Wilson-Smith, Jr., & Co. have

"I have a few thousand shares of the Orr ompany's stock left, so that you still have opportunity of purchasing it at 35 cents share, which makes it the cheapest stock the market to-day. The company meets to pay a dividend of 5 and 5% per ent on par by May next, making over per cent. at cost to you. After that, ntil the following May, they propose paying 2 per cent. monthly on par (70 per cent. annually on cost to you). By that time. ith the mill at a capacity of 750 tons daily. bey hope to return annually in dividends amount equal almost to the number of ares you hold; that is, every hundred hares of stock you hold will bring in about annually-a splendid showing on an original investment of \$"5."

R. Wilson-Smith, Jr., & Co., who are not the promoters of the enterprise but merely handling the stock on commission, call ttention to the board of directors. In e company's literature the board is given in this form:

Oscar F. Alleman, president and director, pitalist, 1945 Seventh avenue, New York

R. R. Debacher, vice-president and director, president of William Schimper & Co. gp-332 Ferry street, Hoboken, N. J. Henry W. Vogel, director, Surveyor of Taxes and Assessments City of New York, 49-51

Morand A. Alleman, director, importer d wholesale dry goods, 33 Greene street,

hambers street

Frank Esshom, secretary-treasurer and anaging director, Denver, Col. "These gentlemen," say R. Wilson-

Smith, Jr., & Co., "are practical business nen. They visited and examined the property with their own expert before inesting a cent and paid 35 cents per share for their stock. They all take the livelings terest in the operation and 'development the mine. "It really is an opportunity for a con-

ervative investment bringing splendid turns, which comes to a person once in a The mine has been producing eadily since last February, and net profits from the smelting ore alone now average over \$10,000 monthly. The money is set side for dividend purposes, the cost of erecting the plant, which is nearing com-netion, coming out of this extra 250,000 pletion, coming out of this extra 250,000 stares, now sold with the exception of these offered. The directors have waited four years for a dividend, and are as anxious any other holder to see one paid. They have spent \$520,000 developing this property

wilson-Smith, Jr., & Co. invite the public to call at their office and see samples of the see, maps and other things.

The Orr Gold Mining and Smelting Company's property may be all right. Manager Lahom declares it is, and all the other distance when waited the property before vesting and were favorably impressed.

de company presents a report by "John Dickey and J. A. Martine, mining en-Sheers, which gives the company's net emings daily, with the 250 ton reduction plant in operation, at \$1,331.50, or \$486,002 for the year. They certify that the assay value of the ore is \$5.28 a ton and estimate a set profit of \$3.77 a ton on the ore put through the reduction works.

ugh the reduction works company thus far hasn't paid any dividends. It has been operating since last February and according to Manager Eachm now has \$43,000 in the treasury smallable for dividends. The mining engineers represent in the company's literature that it owns outright ten lode claims all grouped together, a tract of 42% acres, all of which has been thoroughly developed, with the result that many large veins have been opened up." The most important is the Big Dyke vein, which is cut by the drainage and transpor mnel one mile in the mountain from the unnel mouth. This vein, according to the agineers, is sixteen feet wide, 3,000 feet ong and contains 6,000,000 tons of ore re, the engineers say, can be mined for than 10 cents per ton, transported in Newhouse tunnel for 15 cents per ton, reduced or extracted for 20 cents per leaving a net value of \$3.77 a ton. The

he opinion of the engineers, "this mine be in the class with the Homestake, adwell, Anaconda, &c. Furthermore, the company's literature contains a recommendation from a market ster issued by Price & Co. of 25 Broad street, who are described as a "well known brokerage firm." This recommendation are

The Orr Gold Mining and Smelting Comis an excellent purchase at 35 cents share. This company owns a large pat great depth by the Newhouse tunnel mpany is erecting a treatment will put this company on a large divid-paying basis. The company owns the t valuable water rights of the Idaho ngs district, which will furnish power or the mill, and about 400 electric horse-power additional for sale, which will make

Price & Co. are not a Stock Exchange louse. They handled the Orr Mining and melting Company stock before R. Wilson-mith J. Jr., & Co. got on the job. said when asked about it the Price said when asked about it that he didn't mean his letter to convey the idea that the company would be paying dividends by May. He hardly thought it

With so many apparently good features scommend the proposition, it is hard to ceive why the company's literature is leading in regard to the New York end

For instance, there is Oscar F. Alleman, president. He is down as a capitalist. t may be all right, but his employers, suppose importing house in this say he is a travelling salesman. The city directory, furthermore, says there is an Oscar Alleman living at Seventh avenue, the address given by ident of the Orr company, and that

Ir. Alleman himself doesn't know what cought to be called, whether he should sand himself as a clerk or a travelling lesman, but he thinks he is entitled to pear as a capitalist. He has saved constable money and he has a save spear as a capitalist. He has saved con-drable money and he has put it all in the mining proposition. He did not care discuss the proposition for publication. was elected president two years ago and been serving ever since, but he would refer that anything that was said about the enterprise should come from the manag-at director, who has an office at 74 Broad-

there is Morand A. Alleman, "imthere is Morand A. Alleman, "imber and wholesale dry goods, 33 Greene et, New York city." It would take a nager misroscope than any mineralogist used to find Mr. Alleman's business. There is a big importing and wholesal dry goods house at that address, and the managers of the concern know what y are talking about Mr. Alleman is a poing cierk—head of the entry depart-

ment. Apparently about the only import-ing he ever did was to supervise the hustling of boxes from the sidewalk into the building. "That," said he, referring to the trimmings after his name, "is a little superfluous." Then he added: "I suppose, though, I wouldn't look very well there as a clerk in the shipping department."

clerk in the shipping department." This Mr. Alleman is a brother of the president of the company. He said he had never seen the circular before and didn't know seen the circular perore and that he was being advertised as an importer. He had been employed in the importer. He had been employed in the important reary and had porting house for nineteen years and had put all the money he had saved into the enterprise. Referring to his brother squalfications to appear as a capitalist, Morand "Well, he is working for his living and I

suppose has got a little capital. But the most interesting thing about ne company's literature as viewed in a local light is the appearance of R. R. Debacher's name as vice-president and director. He is a well known Hoboken business man and is wealthy. He denied yesterday that he had ever authorized the use of his name in either capacity. He had bought some stock and he thought the proposition was a promising one provided the management was economical and honthe management was economical and hon-est. He had been approached in regard to serving as vice-president but had forbidden the use of his name, because he did not have time to give his personal attention to the company's business. While he had faith in the enterprise he would not stand for having big promises made to the public over his name.

over his name.

Henry W. Vogel became interested in the mining proposition through Oscar F. Alleman. He had invested his money four years ago and while he was hazy on most matters relating to the company's business he was mighty sure of this, that he would be "durn glad" to see some dividends comin' in ends comin' in.
The fact that R. Wilson-Smith, Jr., & Co. dends comin'

are not promoters but merely handle the stock on a commission probably explains the misstatement in their letter that the dithe misstatement in their letter that the directors paid 35 cents a share for their stock. Mr. Debacher got some of his for 25 cents. Nobody would realize on first glance at the letter sent out by the Wilson-Smith, Jr., concern and the accompanying circular issued by the Orr company that the two concerns had offices together. The R. Wilson-Smith, Jr., & Co. letterhead says "Bankers and brokers, 9 and 11 New street, opposite the New York Stock Exchange." The Orr company's circular says the company's offices are at 74 Broadway. No. 9 and 11 New street is the rear entrance to 74 Broadway.

R. Wilsen-Smith; Jr., & Co. has been organized only about a week. Mr. Wilson-Smith said yesterday that he had a partner in prospect, but that the papers hadn't been drawn up between them yet. He declared that he knew nothing about the declared that he knew nothing about the company's literature and had undertaken to sell the stock on a commission just as he would the stock of any other reputable

concern.

Mr. Esshom, the managing director of the Orr company, appears to be the head and front of the concern. He could not see that the company's literature had misrepresented things in any way, and he was willing to stand for every word that had hear sent out.

COUPLE DEAD OF GAS. Young Man and Woman of West Hoboken Found Asphyxiated in Hotel.

Harry Williams, 22 years old, an adopted son of Freeholder Theodore Bernhardt of West Hoboken, and Mamie Cosiez, 21 years old, of 600 Cortlandt street, that town, were found dead in bed yesterday afternoon in James's Hotel, at Bulls Ferry road and the Hudson Boulevard loop, Weehawken. They had been asphyxiated by gas which escaped from a small gas heater.

The couple put up at the hotel on Saturday night and registered as "Harry Thomas and wife." They were shown to a room and their presence in the house was apparently forgotten until 2:15 o clock in the aftermoon, when Mrs. Brennan, the proprietor, smelled gas and traced the odor to the bedchamber. She summoned John Chauncey, an employee, and he forced open the door. He found the young man and his companion dead in bed.

The Weehawken police sent the bodies to Coroner Schlemm's morgue in West Hoboken and set about making an investigation-Several hours later friends of the young couple called at the morgue and established neir identity. Williams's foster father conducts a saloon

at 580 Spring street, West Hoboken. The Weehawken police are of the opinion that the tragedy was the result of an accident.

PROTEST AGAINST BRONX SEWER. The Merchants' Association Files It With the Secretary of War.

Declaring that New York Harbor will be completely ruined for shipping purposes unless the United States Government interferes and stops the wholesale dumping of raw sewage into the Hudson River and adjacent streams, the Merchants' Association has filed a protest with the Secretary of War against the construction of the Bronx River Valley sewer. This protest was filed by J. Hampden Dougherty as counsel for the association's special committee on the pollution of the waters of New York. Edward Hatch, Jr., is the chairman of this committee, the other members being J. Pierpont Morgan, John Y. Cuyler, George Whipple and Dr. Albert Vander Veer.
The sewer against which the protest is

directed is a sanitary trunk sewer which the Bronx River Valley, thus providing for the disposal of sewage and manufacturing waste from an ultimate population of 850,000 in Westchester county. Its con-struction was authorized by the State Legisthe disposal of sewage and manufactur lature of 1005. The sewer, as planned, would empty into the Hudson River north of Spuyten Duvvil.

Incidentally the attention of the Secre-tary of War is called to the fact that, grave as is the danger to the commercial interersts of New York from the Bronx sewer, a far greater menace is threatened in the proposed construction of a Passalc Valley sewer, which has been approved by the New Jer-

GOT HIS ROLL IN 5TH AVENUE. Woman Threw Her Arms About Purcell's

Neck and Claimed Him as a Brother. John Purcell of 149 East Fifty-fourth street was greeted last night in Fifth avenue by a woman who threw her arms about his neck and claimed him as her long lost brother. Purcell felt a hand steal into his inside pocket and extract his pocketbook and he yelled for the police. When Patrol-

man Sullivan came Purcell discovered that \$75 was missing from his wallet. On the way to the Tenderloin police station the woman while passing through Thirty-fifth street threw a roll of bills into the street near the back entrance of the Waldorf. There was a scramble among the cabbies and to Purcell was handed back 366 of his \$75. The woman was recognized at the station as an old offender whose picture is in the rogues' gallery. She said that she was Dora Lewis of 21f West Fiftythird street. She was locked up.

Centipede Race for American

Association Regatta. One of the features of the American Rowing Association's fifth annual regatta, which is to be held on the Schuylkill River on May 25, is to be the eight scull race in which college and club crews will compete against each other. Last year the University of Pennsylvania developed an eight scull crew, and if Coach Ward can find the men he will coach a similar eight this spring. Coach Rice of Columbia University also believes in centipede and octopede racing, and there is a possibility that Columbia may be represented by such a crew. The stewards are very much gratified over the assurances they have received for the various events. There is every reason to expect entries from Georgetown and Columbia for the first time in their aquatic history. and club crews will compete against each

Ossining Gunners Beat Montelair. The Ossining Gun Club visited the Montclair Gun Club on Saturday afternoon, and NOW FOR PASTEURIZATION.

ALDERMEN TO TACKLE SUBJECT OF IMPURE MILK.

Hearing Today on Freeman Resolution May Lead to Even More Radical Action Than Ordinance Calls For -Recent Epidemics Show Vital Necessity of Boiling Milk.

Health of the Board of Aldermen are to give a hearing to-day on the resolution providing that no raw milk shall be sold in this city unless it is pasteurized or sterilized, or else sold in bottles which have been sealed by an inspector of the Board of Health after a test made by the Health Department has shown that the milk in such bottles is

This ordinance was drawn by Alderman Freeman. Its introduction is likely to bring up the question of the kind of milk supplied to New York and the danger from it in a way that may lead to even more radical action than this resolution would call for. The members of the committee have become convinced that some action must be taken beyond that which Dr. Darlington has taken in sending out inspectors to try to see that the milk from 40,000 dairies spread over four or five different States is produced under conditions that will insure its cleanliness. According to a good many persons who have been examining the milk brought here such an ordinance would mean the pasteurization of most of the milk for the simple reason that the Board of Health could not certify to the wholesomeness of much of the milk sold in bottles, because a bacteriological examination would be almost sure to reveal plenty of germs in it. The germs might have got in up at the farm whence it came, either from a milker's hands or from his clothing, and yet the same farm might have been passed by the inspectors as being clean and the milk it produced clean milk. Containing germs of all kinds it would be "wholesome" for persons who were in fine physical condition, and at the same time would mean death to children and adults not in such good condition and

unable to throw off the germs. "That being the case," said an authority yesterday, "it is pretty hard to see how the Board of Health could take the risk of certifying any milk as 'wholesome' unless it had seen that the germs it is bound to contain had been destroyed. Thus to make such a law would simply mean that under it nearly all milk would have to be pas-

teurized." The only milk, it was said yesterday, that could have any chance of receiving such a certification from the Health Board as is provided in Alderman Freeman's ordinance would be the so-called "certified" milk. This milk comes from about fifteen model dairies maintained by gentlemen farmers, where the cattle are inspected every three weeks, the instruments are all sterilized and the employees wear white duck suits that are boiled every day. This milk is certified to as containing not more than 30,000 germs to the cubic centimetre. than 30,000 germs to the cubic centimetre. There is a supply of about 16,000 quarts of this milk and it is not increasing any, because, despite the appeals for better milk, the regular farmers have not made any of the improvements on their farms required by the commission of physicians which certifies to this milk.

Most of the milk sold in New York is sold in bottles. It is bottled by the milk com-

most of the milk sold in New York is sold in bottles. It is bottled by the milk companies at their plants, the milk being brought here in forty quart cans. As matters stand to-day milk in bottles is no better than the milk sold in some stores from the cans, except that from the time it is bottled and covered up it is less likely to gather germs than is some of the milk

n stores.
It is the impossibility of getting milk It is the impossibility of getting milk here that is not free from germs or which is not exposed to them either at the farms or en route that has led the Aldermen to take up the matter. With the evidence piling up every day as to the danger to which communities are exposed from milk there is a likelihood that general pasteurization will be required as the only way to secure milk without germs.

secure milk without germs.

As to the danger in which cities stand from milk and the futility of any inspection system for protecting them from such danger the epidemic that has just broken danger the epidemic that has just broken out at Williamstown, Mass. is a good example, following as it does those at Chicago and in Pennsylvania. The milk supply in the case of Williamstown, where Williams College is, comes from the neighboring farms, which are as good as any to be found in Massachusetts and better than many supplying New York. It was good milk. But one dealer had a case of scarlet fever in his home. Seeing the danger that it would mean to his business he did not report it to the Board of Health. He went on supplying milk. The scarlet fever in the on supplying milk. The scarlet fever in the town has been traced to his milk. Of course, there was no inspector stationed on his premises all the time to keep a watch on the health of the people there, and consequently the milk he was delivering, though clean, was laden with germs. Just how Dr. Darlington is to keep tabs on the health of the people on the 40,000 dairy farms supplying milk to New York city is hard to see, though it is conceded that on any one of these farms such a thing might occur

as happened near Williamstown.

A member of the New York Dairymen's Association is authority for the statement that the custom of "wet milking" is almost universal among the farmers of this State.

There is no more dangerous way of com-municating germs to the milk.

"It is safe to say," said this man, "that it is an almost universal habit for the milkers to draw a stream of milk from the cow's udder into their hand and with this milk wet the animal's teats before beginning to draw milk. I have seen hundreds of cases where the milk dropped from the milker's hand and rolled in a dirty stream into the milk rail."

Another man employed by one of the railroads to handle the milk was quoted recently as saying that he didn't believe there was a farmer in New York State who washed his hands before he milked, though all of them have been asked to by the health

Let a germ once get into the milk at a farm and its passage to New York is easy and the chances for multiplying very great. and the chances for hadroying very great.

Few dangerous germs can get in by the water route nowadays, because the city is spending a great deal of money every year watching the watershed. Thousands of acres of land have been bought so that the sources of the water supply shall not be in any danger of rollution.

any danger of pollution.

There are few inspectors watching the milk route. They are employed mainly to keep it clean. They cannot very well watch the 40,000 or more places where the germs of scarlet fever, diphtheria or typhoid can get aboard at any time. Not being able to watch it and be sure at all times that no germs are getting aboard, it would seem to be up to some authority in the city to step in and see that the germs were caught when they got here and killed by the pasteuriza-

It is a fact that most germs would much prefer the milk route into New York city than the water route. The experts at the Health Department some time ago gave out the information that some samples of out the information that some samples of milk tested under good conditions immediately after milking on the farm contained 300 bacteria in each drop. This milk was cooled to a temperature of 45 degrees and kept at that temperature with the following results: In 24 hours the number of bacteria had diminished to 200, in 48 hours it had increased to 900, and in 72 hours to 150,000. This milk did not spoil until the sixth day. Most milk coming to New York sixth day. Most milk coming to New York is twenty-four hours old when it gets here and some forty-eight hours old, which shows what an excellent chance Mr. Germ has for raising a large family by the time he reaches his field of operations, and no matter how great the germ population of a milk can is when it gets here the germs can be reasonably sure that Dr. Darlington won't bother them, providing they have come from the farms that his inspectors have visited occasionally.

SCHMITZ IS FAIRBANK'S GUEST. Mayor of San Francisco Invited to a Dinner Given by the Vice-President. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- A dinner to-

night, at which Vice-President Fairbanks and his wife were the hosts, is bound to cause considerable comment and speculation from the fact that one of the guests was Eugene E. Schmitz, the Mayor of San Francisco, who came to Washington to assist in the adjustment of the difficulties arising over the discrimination against Japanese on the Pacific coast. The usual custom of giving out a list of the Vice-President's dinner guests was not observed in this case. A coording to what was said at the Fairbanks residence the affair was strictly private and only a few persons were present. The few, however, numbered ten. In addition to the Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks and Mayor Schmitz they were Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island and Mrs. Aldrich, Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, Representative Joseph V. Graff of Illinois, Crosby S. Noyes, editor of the Washington Evening Star, and Lieut. and Mrs. John W. Timmons, the son-in-law and daughter of the Vice-President.

It has not been known in Washington that the Vice-President and Mayor Schmitz were on friendly terms or even that they were acquainted, and out of the fact that the Mayor was the guest of honor at a social function at the Vice-President's residence is bound to cause considerable speculation as to its political significance, for Mr. Fairbanks is overlooking no chances at this time to strengthen his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination next year.

for the Republican Presidential nomination next year.

Mayor Schmitz was the candidate of the San Francisco labor unions for the office which he now holds and stands high in the estimation of organized labor throughout the country. To-day he and the members of the San Francisco school board were the guests at an informal social affair at the home of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and to-movrow night a reception in the Mayor's honor will be given by the local trade unions. But, in addition to being affiliated with the labor movement, Mayor Schmitz, it is declared, is a Republican in national politics, and this combination naturally makes him a man whose support is much to be desired by any aspirant for national political honors.

Some who have knowledge of Mayor Schmitz's presence at the Vice-President's to-night are already beginning to wonder if the fact that the Mayor is under indictment in San Francisco on the charge of grafting will not cause Mr. Fairbanks some annoyance at the hands of carping critics who may be disposed to question the propriety of the invitation to the Mayor to sit at the Vice-President's table. It is a foregone conclusion, however, that should this criticism arise, it will be answered with the statement that Mayor Schmitz has already a social standing in Washington and before the country by the fact that he was invited by President Rocevelt to attend the White House reception in honor of the army and the navy on the evening of February 7. The Mayor and his official associates, who were included also in the invitation, did not reach here in time to be present at the function owing to delays in travel, and they expressed themselves as greatly disappointed in missing the event. It is said that the invitation was extended to them at the request of Representative Kahn of California.

LEFT HIS CLOTHES BEHIND.

LEFT HIS CLOTHES BEHIND. Man Almost Naked Flees Turkish Bath and

Races Through the Streets. A man clad only in his undershirt came in into the offices of the Lafayette Baths at Lafayette near Fourth street at 11 o'clock last night and complained that his clothes had been stolen from the Turkish room in the basement. The clerk tried to shoo him back downstairs, but the man ran out the front door and started north with the speed of a deer. He was going at a hot clip when he appeared under the big arc light at Eighth street and Fourth avenue. About twenty-five persons, many of them women, were standing at this transfer

A good many decided suddenly to take man Hooker of the Fifth street station nabbed the runner by the back of the neck and hustled him into a dark hallway. Later two other policemen helped him to quiet the prisoner. They wrapped him up in a policeman's overcoat and started to put him in the patrol wagon, but the man re-fused to be covered and fought all the way

to the police station.

He said there that he was Patrick McGough, a lineman, and that he lived in Elizabeth, N. J. A surgeon from Bellevue Hospital decided that a straitjacket was the

VENGEANCE OF THE ELEPHANTS. Native Account of Punishment of Man Who Had Wronged Them.

The following tragic story of the death of Pargana Barahabhum, Khera of Dalma, is related in the native paper, Manbhum,

Pargana Barahabhum went to his paddy field, and found a herd of elephants destroying his crop. His rage rose, he sho arrows from behind a tree, and he killed a young elephant. Then the greatness of his crime fell on

the mind of Pargana Barahabhum, and he fled to his cottage for refuge. But the elephant's father and mother were stricken with rage, and they and their fellows charged the cottage and razed it to the

Pargana Barahabhum ws wily, and he climbed a tree to the topmost bough. The elephants surrounded it, and roared, but then could not reach Pargana Barahabhum. But their segacity was great, and with their own trunks they brought water from the bund, and they watered the ground at the

foot of the tree.

When they had watered well and the earth was soft, they uprooted the tree.

Then they avenged the death of their young by trampling the life out of Pargana Barahabhum.

MAY BE PEARL BRYAN'S SKULL

Workmen Dig Up Bones in Road Along Which Her Headless Corpse Was Carried. CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.-The skull of a young woman, the measurements of which tally with the comparative anatomy of the head of Pearl Bryan of Greencastle, Ind. for whose murder two men named Jackson

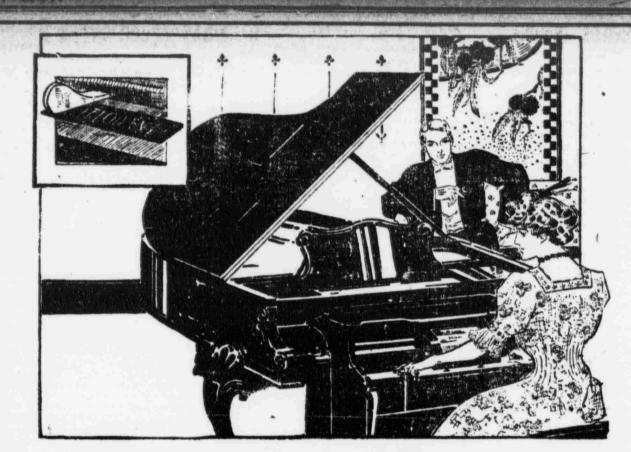
and Walling were hanged in Newport, Ky. in 1896, was dug up yesterday in the road-way between Dayton and Newport, Ky., by laborers repairing the roadway. This road runs from the office in New-port where a physician treated Pearl Bryan to the point where her headless body was

Regulating According to Requirements From the Washington Star. William B. Ridgely, the Comptroller of the urrency, said to a certain speculator the

other day:

"The man is as ingenious as a horse dealer's "The man is as ingenious as a horse dealer's son they used to tell about in my native. Springfield.
"This boy was ence unexpectedly called upon by his father to mount a horse and exhibit its paces,
"As he settled himself in the saddle, the boy, in order to regulate the horse's gait accordingly, leaned down and whispered to his father:
"Are you buying or selling."

From the Mantla American Over 6,000 cavans (a grain measure equal to 3.47 cubic feets of locusts were gathered in during the last fiscal year in the province of Bohol, according to the interesting report of Governor Salustian Borja, who tells of the battle of the agriculturalists against this terrible scourge.



The MELODANT The New Wonder of the ANGELUS

YES, the Angelus has been improved. Marvelously.

Of course our experts could do almost all, with the former Angelus, that can be done with the Melodant. But the new device enables YOU to do ALL (and more) that you have probably envied the expert for doing.

Haven't you marveled at hearing the clear, clean-cut MELODY being brought out full and strong above the accompaniment, and wished that you could do it, too.

That is what the MELODANT does for you, and the results are the most delightful you ever heard. And with the Phrasing Lever to enable you to perfectly control the tempo by the merest touch, you may now produce the most beautiful and artistic music that can be brought

The ANGELUS today is a miracle of mechanical perfection, and in a class unapproached by any of its imitators.

The ANGELUS in cabinet form, the EMERSON-ANGELUS and the KNABE-ANGELUS all are equipped with the MELODANT.

Come and hear the marvelous new MELODANT-ANGELUS demonstrated. Piano Store, Second floor, Wanamaker Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER

NEW WORRY FOR PARKHURST

HE OBJECTS TO A NAVAL DISPLAY AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

We're a Christian Nation, He Says, and While Fleets May Be Needed They Ought Not to Be Used as Threats-Vatican and Protestant Christianity Compared. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst paid his re-

spects to the American people in general and to the Jamestown Exposition in particular at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday morning when he called the Jamestown Exposition a barbarous display of the enginery of slaughter made possible by chicanery and deceit. "As a nation," said Dr. Parkhurst, "we

occupy a peculiar position, and in the eves of the world at large, even as far as the Orient, we stand as a distinctly Christian nation. We advertise our Christianity, in fact, by the conspicuous efforts we are making to proselyte people at home and abroad to the Christian faith. No matter how many individual hyprocrites there may be among us, however, as a nation we are not hypocritical. The American heart is sound. But with all we can do in the way of bettering foreign conditions by our inventions and mechanical improvements, the greatest service we are fit to render the world is to put upon it the stamp of the American character. We are not braggarts; we know our shortcomings, but with the single exception of England there is no nation that can do for the world in the way of uplift what America can.

"Our opportunity is enormous. The heart of this great people ought to be thrilled by the sense of it. And we ought to be conscientiously careful not to let foreign respect be disproportionately maintained either by evident tokens of our national progress or by abundant resources and brute strength materialized in cannon balls or Dreadnoughts. That is not respect, but a queer combination of admiration and dread. The true respect of the nations is never warm toward force so weak on its own feet as to require the support of a material prop.

"The drift of the world's thought is toward peace. The Hague tribunal is an international expression of that thought. It is a thought quoted from the very heart of Christianity, and as a Christian people it behooves us to be seen in the front ranks of its advocates. At a time when even nations that are not sending out so many missionaries as we are are talking about disarmament there is an opportunity for us to put in a strong national word in its behalf and not discourage the tendency by compelling evangelized and semi-evan-gelized nations to conclude that we use Christianity as a declaration and fleets and warships for effect. It is not so much the fact of our military equipment that is bad as it is the noise we are making about it and the heavy stress we are laying upon it.
"What we protest against is the idea of our country entering the lists in competition with the brutalities of continental furners and tacching educated welves.

Europe and teaching educated wolves on the other side of the sea to suppose that we credit ourselves with having no substantial equipment of offence or defence except what is involved in fangs and incisors. If we do not show respect to our American character nobody will. If we do not esteem our own moral dignity highly hough to stand by it and stake our security od measure upon it we thereby put upon noral worth and national dignity the taint of our own contempt and discredit in the eyes of the heathen and the semi-heathen the very sources by which alone we are substantially able to contribute to their uplift. 'An event to be mentioned with extreme

sadness is the forthcoming Jamestown Ex-position. Primarily it is a military and naval demonstration. It is advertised as the greatest naval pageant the world has ever seen. Is that what we have come to in three centuries? It is advertised as an enchanting picture of war. War is hell! It is gratifying that the Administration is not backing it and that its appropriation was obtained from Congress by chicanery. It will exert its militarizing effect notwithstanding. It will have the appearance of being a kick at Christianity. It will spread the opinion that despite all the honey tongued missionaries we send out what

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America really believes in is war and the enginery of slaughter.
"The President has been doing his best to secure some consideration for the needs and rights of the Filipinos. The world has been given to understand that we are nas been given to understand that we are still among them out of regard to their ma-terial, intellectual and spiritual needs. Mr. Roosevelt has heroically endeavored to secure some conformity between what we are and what we profess to be in regard to the Filipinos. The attitude of Congress has been such as to convince the world that we are hypocrites. Granting that the mercilessness shown our colonists is due to the greed of a few sugar and tobacco men, yet in the estimation of the unknow-ing ones the ignominy is charged up to the

American people as a whole.

"We cannot escape being known as a
Christian people. We cannot escape the Christian people. fact that religions are estimated by their effect on individual life and upon national

life above all. We condemn the Christianity of the Vatican because the people that have come most closely under its sway are the ones giving tokens of moral decrepitude and religious indifference. Protestant Christianity must also ricco real in estant Christianity must also rise or fall in the common estimation according to the work we do with it, both individually and as a people and the results we reach by

Metz to Preside at a Robert Emmet Celebration.

Comptroller Herman A. Metz has promised to preside at the annual celebration of the birth of Robert Emmet, which is to be held at the Pijou Theatre, Brooklyn under the auspices of the Clan-na-Gael of that borough on March 3. Judge James J. Walsh of Manhattan will make the ora